

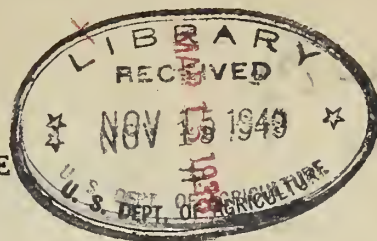
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



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**MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION  
IN THE UNITED STATES  
1934, 1935 AND 1936**

**Including Detailed Estimates by States of  
Milk Production and Disposition on Farms**

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**Washington, D. C.  
February 1938**



MILK COWS ON FARMS, MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, AND DISPOSITION  
OF MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS, 1934, 1935 AND 1936 1/

From early in 1934 through 1936 there was an exceptionally rapid decrease in the number of milk cows on farms in the United States. The rapidity of the decline was due in part to the large number on hand at the beginning of 1934, but primarily to the record-breaking drought of 1934 and to the shortage of feed grain and roughage that extended into 1935. The drought of 1936 hurt pastures and reduced feed grain supplies, but did not cause so severe a shortage of hay and roughage as that of 1934 and did not cause so great a decrease in the number of milk cows.

Allowing for changes during the year the average number of milk cows <sup>on farms</sup> in the United States during 1936 is estimated to have been 23,988,000, a decrease of a little more than 1 percent from the average number during 1935 and nearly 5 percent below the average of 1934.

Milk production per cow higher but not excessive

Average annual milk production per milk cow in 1936 is estimated at 4,301 pounds. This was an increase of 3 percent as compared with 1935 and of 7 percent as compared with 1934, but it was nearly 3 percent below the average for the years 1920-1933.

The improvement in the demand for dairy products during 1936 and the low level of production during the drought period resulted in higher yearly average prices to producers for the milk and cream delivered than in any of the previous 5 years. Compared with 1935 the increase in prices received averaged about 10 percent, but for the year as a whole there was very little increase in feed prices, the relatively low prices of the first half of the year offsetting the high prices that prevailed after the summer drought. The daily quantity of grain and concentrates per head fed to milk cows averaged 20 percent heavier than in 1935. Production per cow was reduced during the summer months by hot weather and by the poor condition of the pastures, but when pastures in the main dairy States recovered in the fall months, production bulged up very sharply for a short period.

Total milk production on farms up in 1936

The increase in milk production per cow more than offset the decrease in number of milk cows and total milk production on farms in 1936 is estimated to have been 103,183,000,000 pounds. This was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent higher than in either of the two preceding years and exceeded production in all previous years except 1932 and 1933. Data on milk cows and milk production on farms in the United States and disposition of the milk produced are shown in table 1. For data by States, see tables 3, 4, and 5.

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1/ This report was prepared by John B. Shepard, Senior Agricultural Statistician, Richard K. Smith, Agricultural Statistician, and John L. Wilson, Assistant Agricultural Statistician, under the direction of W. F. Callander, Principal Agricultural Statistician.



Table 1.--Milk cows, milk production and disposition of milk produced on farms in the United States, 1934-36

	Unit	1934	1935	1936
Number of milk cows on farms <u>1</u> /:	Thousand	25,198	24,276	23,388
Annual milk production per cow <u>2</u> /.....	Pounds	4,028	4,178	4,301
Milk produced on farms during year <u>2</u> /.....	Million lb.	101,528	101,421	103,183
Disposition of milk produced				
Fed to calves .....	Million lb.	2,688	2,686	2,794
Used as milk and cream on farms.....	Million lb.	12,773	12,646	12,522
Used for farm butter.....	Million lb.	11,343	11,181	10,597
Skimmed for sale of butterfat .....	Million lb.	33,867	32,683	32,305
Milk retailed by producers <u>3</u> /.....	Million lb.	7,081	7,084	7,011
Milk sold at wholesale <u>4</u> /....	Million lb.	33,776	35,141	37,954

- 1/ Estimated average number of milk cows on farms during the year.
- 2/ These estimates exclude milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up to the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers and milk produced by cows not on farms.
- 3/ Approximations based chiefly on the population in small towns and rural areas where most families purchase their milk directly from local farmers. Milk equivalent of cream included.
- 4/ Estimates include milk delivered to condensaries, cheese factories, market milk receiving stations, etc., but exclude market milk sold to other farmers for local retail delivery.

More than three-fourths of milk marketed

Of the 103 billion pounds of milk produced on farms in 1936, about 26 billion pounds were used on the farms where produced. In this were included about 12½ billion pounds used as milk and cream in the farm households and nearly 3 billion pounds fed as whole milk to calves (any additional milk which was sucked by calves has not been included under estimates of milk produced). The remaining 10½ billion pounds used on the farms went into butter. About one-fifth of the butter made on farms was sold, this portion representing about 2 billion pounds of milk. The remaining 77 billion pounds of milk produced were sent to market either as milk or cream. Nearly 38 billion pounds were sold as milk at wholesale, partly for market milk or cream and partly for making cheese, evaporated milk, etc. About 7 billion pounds were retailed as milk or table cream by producers directly to consumers. More than 32 billion pounds were skimmed and marketed in the form of cream.

There are wide differences among States in the relative quantities sold in these various forms, but the changes from one year to the next are rather too small to measure precisely. In general, the quantity of milk and cream retailed

by farmers in each State is dependent on the number of local people purchasing milk and not living in places large enough to be served by pasteurizing plants and commercial milk routes. Wholesale milk deliveries are dependent on the needs of nearby cities and on nearness to cheese factories, condensaries or other factories using whole milk. Cream sales are important chiefly on farms having too few cows to justify daily milk deliveries and also in areas where supplies are too scattered or other conditions have not favored the establishment of plants to use whole milk.

In general, the trend from 1934 through 1936 was toward an increase in wholesale milk deliveries with few significant changes in other methods of sale. In some areas the increasing outlet for various skim milk products is tending to cause a shift from occasional sales of cream to daily sales of milk. The tendency of farmers to push retail sales is less noticeable than it was during the period from 1932 through 1934 when milk retailed by farmers brought, on the average, three times as much per gallon as did the milk sold at wholesale.

#### TOTAL SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION OF MILK IN THE UNITED STATES, 1934-36

In the preceding pages the statistics of milk have been discussed from the standpoint of the farmer. A somewhat broader phase is the total quantity available for use and the form of milk product in which that supply is consumed. In this approach, additional sources of supply other than farms must be considered, and more attention must be given to the forms into which the milk sold from farms is converted for final consumption. In table 2 are shown estimates of the total quantity of milk produced by cows on farms and not on farms, and also some estimates of the quantities used for various purposes as indicated by reports from farmers, manufacturing plants, boards of health and others. These estimates do not include milk purchased by farmers who do not have cows, and various other important items but they serve to show where most of the milk goes. The estimates of consumption do not quite balance the estimates of production, and it will be necessary to obtain considerably more information before either estimates of production or estimates of consumption will provide an accurate check on the other.

Table 2.--Total supply and utilization of milk in United States  
1934-36

	Quantity of milk or milk equivalent			Percentage of total production		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Milk Production						
By cows on farms .....	101,528	101,421	103,183			
By cows not on farms <u>1/</u> .....	2,826	2,826	2,826			
Total Milk Production .....	104,354	104,247	106,009	100.0	100.0	100.0
Utilization (milk equivalent)						
Consumed as milk and cream						
In cities, villages, etc. ....	29,514	30,564	31,848	28.3	29.3	30.1
On farms where produced .....	12,773	12,646	12,522	12.2	12.1	11.8
Fed to calves on farms.....	2,688	2,686	2,794	2.6	2.6	2.6
Used for farm butter.....	11,343	11,181	10,597	10.9	10.7	10.0
Used for manufacture in dairy plants (milk equivalent):						
Creamery butter <u>2/</u> .....	34,017	32,665	32,647	32.6	31.3	30.8
Ice cream <u>3/</u> .....	2,103	2,343	2,875	2.0	2.3	2.7
Cheese <u>4/</u> .....	5,826	6,237	6,446	5.6	6.0	6.1
Concentrated milk pro- ducts <u>5/</u> .....	4,289	4,593	5,103	4.1	4.4	4.8
Other uses and to balance <u>6/</u> :	1,801	1,332	1,177	1.7	1.3	1.1

1/ Assumed same as for 1930. No information as to trend since that time is available.

2/ Excluding milk equivalent of whey butter.

3/ Excluding milk duplicated in concentrated milk products and butter.

4/ Whole milk cheese and part skim cheese.

5/ Condensed, evaporated, dry or powdered whole milk, malted milk and dry or powdered cream.

6/ Differences between estimates of production and the independently determined consumption items shown. The chief items omitted are milk purchased by farm families, such skimming and shipping losses as are not covered by conversion factors, milk used for butter or for feeding by the non-farm families keeping cows and milk fed to poultry and to livestock other than calves. These balances have not been corrected for differences in exports and imports, for variation in the quantity of cream carried over in cold storage, for possible changes in the test of the milk produced, for changes in production by non-farm cows, or for the production and consumption of goats' milk.



### Milk produced by cows not on farms

In addition to the milk produced on farms, some milk is produced by cows kept by people living in towns and villages or living in rural areas but not on farms. Between 1920 and 1930 the number of these cows declined nearly one-half. The trend since 1930 is not known and for lack of better information, it is assumed that the quantity of milk produced by cows not on farms in 1936 was the same as the estimated production of 2,826,000,000 pounds in 1930 based on limited census data. Adding this to the estimated production on farms would give a total production of cows' milk of more than 106 billion pounds. This production would be equal to about 825 pounds (384 quarts) per person in the continental United States.

### Fluid consumption and manufactured products are major uses

Table 2 shows that of the total milk supply available in 1936, about 42 percent was consumed as fluid milk and cream. An additional 12 to 13 percent of the supply was used either for making butter on the farms or fed as whole milk to calves on the farms where milk was produced. More than 44 percent of the milk was used in producing various commercially manufactured dairy products, including 31 percent for making creamery butter, 6 percent for cheese, between 2 and 3 percent for ice cream, and 5 percent for concentrated and dried milk products. The remaining 1 percent represents other uses and a balance item.

The quantity of milk used for fluid consumption (including milk equivalent of fluid cream) in 1936 appears to have been more than 44 billion pounds. The published estimates of milk and cream consumption by the non-farm population, which have been based primarily on reports from City Boards of Health, indicate that a total of 31,848,000,000 pounds of milk and milk equivalent of cream was consumed by the non-farm population in 1936. Some of this was from village cows. Independent estimates based on reports from farmers indicate that about 12,522,000,000 pounds were used as milk and cream on the farms where produced. Little is known as yet regarding the quantity of milk purchased by farm families, including purchases by the million families on the farms that have no cows and purchases by farmers whose cows are dry or producing insufficient milk. Even though consumption per capita on many of these places may be very low the total purchases could hardly be less than 1 billion pounds per year and may exceed 1.5 billion pounds.

Current estimates indicate that milk consumption in cities and villages decreased from a peak of 32,152,000,000 pounds in 1929 to about 29,514,000,000 pounds in 1934 and then increased to 31,848,000,000 pounds in 1936. On the other hand, chiefly because of population shifts and increased dependence on food supplies produced on the farm, consumption of milk on farms appears to have increased from about 10,818,000,000 pounds in 1929 to 12,773,000,000 pounds in 1934 before easing off to 12,522,000,000 in 1936. Between 1929 and 1934 the increased consumption on farms did not quite offset the decrease in city consumption. Data on consumption from 1934 to 1936 would seem to indicate total fluid consumption on farms and elsewhere increased about a billion pounds per year, but reports on numbers of cows and production per cow suggest a slower rate of increase.

The amount of milk used for the various dairy products manufactured was decreased during part of 1934 and 1935 by the drop in milk production resulting from the drought and acute shortage of feed. In 1936, however, the quantity

used for commercial manufactured dairy products totaled more than 47 billion pounds. This was an increase of nearly 3 percent over the quantity used in 1935, but it was only nominally higher than the quantity used in 1934. The milk equivalent of creamery butter production has declined moderately from the peak in 1933 when it was about 35.8 billion pounds. Milk used in ice cream declined sharply in depression years but thereafter rose sharply and in 1936 was about 5 percent below the peak of 1929. The quantity of milk used in cheese production has increased steadily and in 1936 was higher than in any previous year.

The amount of milk used on the farms for making butter shows wide year-to-year changes on individual farms but a rather high degree of stability in the country as a whole during the 10-year period ending in 1936. During the preceding 40 years the general trend was downward as a result of the shift of butter production from farms to factories. This downward trend was apparently checked after 1930 by the large increase in the number of farms keeping milk cows, by the depression with its resulting emphasis on home raised food and by an unusually large percentage spread between the retail sale price of farm butter and the price received by farmers for butterfat. Some irregular changes were caused by recent droughts due to the fact that roughly half of the farm butter is made on farms keeping only a few cows and on such farms butter production is largely dependent on how much milk the cows produce in excess of the amount needed for family consumption. In 1936 about 10 percent of the milk produced was used for farm butter and about 90 percent of the farm butter made was used on the farm where produced.

The quantity of whole milk fed to calves in 1936 was less than 3 percent of the amount of milk produced. The amount fed appears to have been slightly larger than in 1935. Estimates of the amounts of milk fed, like the estimates of milk produced, aim to exclude the rather large but unknown volume of milk that the calves suck from milk cows and from other cows that are not milked. The estimates also exclude the large volume of skim milk fed to calves. The proportion of the milk produced that is bucket-fed to calves varies from less than 1 percent in parts of the South to nearly 4 percent in some midwestern States. In general, the percentage fed is lowest in areas where it is customary to let the calves suck part of the milk and the rest of the milk is drawn by hand. In such areas a large proportion of the farmers feed practically no milk. The percentage of the milk fed is also low in some market milk areas where the price of milk is so high that the majority of the calves are disposed of soon after they are born. Somewhat higher percentages of the milk produced are fed in States where most of the calves are raised and where it is customary to take the calves from the milk cows early and to feed them by hand so they can be gradually shifted to skim milk and calf-meal.

Although these regional differences in methods of feeding are fairly well marked, practices on individual farms show a wide variation and the small year-to-year changes cannot be measured with precision. Reports received from farmers give the impression that favorable returns from dairy products tend to cause early weaning of the calves. This increases the amount of milk obtained per cow and decreases the total amount of whole milk actually consumed by the calves, but it increases somewhat the quantity of drawn milk that must be fed.

#### Revision of utilization estimates

The estimates of milk production and utilization shown in the accompanying tables include some slight revisions of the last published estimates for the years



1934 and 1935, which were issued in August 1936. Compared with the original estimates for 1934, issued in June 1935, more substantial revisions were made necessary by the 1935 census which listed 5,237,000 farms reporting cows milked in 1934 compared with 4,616,000 listed in 1930, an increase of 621,000 farms or more than 13 percent in 5 years. About three-fifths of the increase was in the South where the number of farms reporting cows milked in 1934 averaged 19 percent more than the number in 1929.

The extent of the revisions from the original estimates made in 1935 is shown by the fact that the estimate of milk production on farms in 1934 was raised from 98,940,000,000 pounds to 101,528,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 2.6 percent. The original estimate of farm butter made in 1934 was raised from 524 million pounds to the census total of nearly 559 million, an increase of about 6.6 percent. The 1935 census also caused changes in the estimates of the number of people on farms, and, by subtraction, in the indicated number of people "not on farms," with corresponding changes in the indicated quantities of milk required for fluid consumption.

In the attempt to bring together the estimates of production and final utilization of milk which have been presented here, a small balance has been carried to allow for items for which no accurate estimate could be made. It is hoped that in the future more exact information on these items can be obtained so that it will be possible to more nearly evaluate each, both for the United States as a whole and for individual States. In particular, little is known regarding current changes in the number of farms. The most recent nation-wide enumeration of cows not on farms was made in 1920. No survey to determine the present test of the milk being produced or to determine the quantity of milk now required to produce a pound of butter or a gallon of ice cream has been made since 1931. Estimates of the numbers of people in individual cities are not now being issued by the Census Bureau, and little is known concerning either recent population changes or changes in per capita consumption of milk among the nearly 30 million people living in rural areas and not on farms where milk cows are kept.





TABLE 3—MILK, BUTTERFAT AND FARM BUTTER PRODUCED, AND MILK USED FOR EACH PURPOSE ON FARMS, BY STATES, 1934

STATE	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Estimated production during year 2/		Percentage of butterfat in milk produced	Milk produced on farms 2/	Butterfat produced on farms 2/	Butter made on farms 5/	Used as whole milk or cream on farms where produced	Disposition of Milk				Milk sold at wholesale/		
		Milk Pounds	Butterfat Pounds						Percent	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Thousand Pounds		Million Pounds	Million Pounds
Thousands	Thousands	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Thousand Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
Madne	145	4,380	180	4.1	635	26	6,720	82	134	75	106	225			
S.H.	80	4,750	185	3.9	380	15	1,324	33	26	9	144	259			
Wt.	272	4,720	191	4.05	1,284	52	1,662	65	30	100	58	999			
Wase.	131	5,700	217	3.8	747	28	621	57	32	12	136	514			
R.I.	21	6,100	235	3.85	128	5	62	7	1		12	104			
Conn.	115	5,360	204	3.8	616	23	603	51	13	5	115	144			
N.Y.	1,305	5,351	194	3.63	6,983	253	10,670	401	241	170	568	5,362			
N.J.	128	6,400	236	3.68	819	30	460	50	10	2	198	2,894			
Pa.	880	4,950	182	3.8	4,156	166	14,740	430	317	105	740	2,554			
ATL.	3,017	5,183	194.3	3.75	15,948	598	16,462	1,176	786	551	1,915	11,014			
Ohio	1,024	4,200	172	4.1	4,301	176	15,765	349	315	1,165	391	1,761			
Ind.	3,820	552	178	4.15	3,048	128	9,817	416	191	120	213	967			
Ill.	1,160	4,380	186	3.8	5,081	193	5,817	563	334	1,568	415	2,074			
Mich.	880	4,800	182	3.8	4,224	161	12,344	533	273	1,557	308	1,945			
Wis.	2,090	5,100	189	3.7	10,659	394	3,335	539	74	298	218	6,905			
N.E. CAN.	5,952	4,589	176.4	3.84	27,313	1,050	56,784	2,460	1,187	8,103	1,545	13,252			
Conn.	1,740	4,300	161	3.75	7,482	281	10,750	571	246	202	190	695			
Mass.	1,500	4,100	156	3.8	6,150	234	12,718	605	286	178	167	4,473			
Iowa	1,047	3,220	135	3.71	3,371	142	12,456	584	429	91	195	396			
Mo.	620	3,175	119	3.75	1,968	74	12,804	293	293	67	34	58			
Dak.	575	2,900	110	3.8	1,668	63	7,640	216	173	58	127	59			
N. Dak.	755	3,880	147	3.8	2,929	111	12,866	344	281	1,862	124	205			
Nebr.	892	3,630	142	3.9	3,238	136	12,666	419	280	1,904	185	333			
Nebr.	7,123	3,760	144.6	3.85	26,808	1,031	90,900	2,983	1,938	17,892	978	2,119			
Pa.	3,780	3,177	125	3.9	3,035	5	326	17	2	2	19	78			
Pa.	1,180	165	3.95	789	30	3,035	35	349	65	15	102	476			
Pa.	400	3,330	137	4.1	1,332	34	22,411	227	484	38	140	231			
Pa.	248	3,250	136	4.2	1,806	34	12,514	394	599	18	55	93			
W.C.	365	3,330	147	4.3	1,252	24	30,717	364	227	7	22	68			
W.C.	175	3,100	136	4.4	542	24	11,872	164	227	11	70	85			
Pa.	385	2,850	127	4.4	1,109	49	29,640	304	566	42	74	95			
Pa.	96	2,850	123	4.3	274	12	2,172	52	42	8	74	95			
Pa.	1,886	3,281	139.4	4.24	6,209	263	112,685	1,600	2,220	425	662	1,181			
ATL.	586	3,250	140	4.3	1,904	82	24,349	497	475	516	145	239			
Penn.	420	3,030	133	4.4	1,712	75	32,825	394	640	277	78	302			
Pa.	420	2,920	130	4.45	1,226	55	36,872	308	500	10	72	96			
Pa.	470	2,400	108	4.5	1,308	59	26,204	307	500	10	187	52			
Pa.	470	2,630	113	4.3	1,236	53	26,558	320	531	10	238	75			
Pa.	270	2,200	97	4.1	594	26	6,609	228	452	6	71	130			
Pa.	775	2,950	125	4.25	2,286	97	22,374	481	452	50	166	246			
Pa.	1,332	2,800	123	4.4	3,738	164	55,817	983	1,088	806	285	520			
Pa.	4,986	2,820	123.0	4.36	14,004	611	211,608	3,518	4,502	2,998	944	1,847			
Pa.	195	3,750	146	3.9	731	29	4,832	98	107	165	65	73			
Pa.	200	5,020	198	3.95	1,004	40	3,120	115	66	182	41	276			
Pa.	72	3,680	142	3.85	265	10	1,565	39	35	121	23	39			
Pa.	270	3,840	146	3.8	1,037	39	4,140	146	94	456	73	259			
Pa.	74	2,960	118	4.0	219	9	1,702	50	37	80	34	14			
Pa.	45	5,000	192	3.85	225	9	798	26	18	58	42	75			
Pa.	104	4,980	189	3.8	518	20	1,797	79	219	128	36	219			
Pa.	21	4,910	187	3.8	1,093	4	213	4	5	67	14	6			
Pa.	321	5,600	227	4.05	1,798	73	5,664	156	117	58	592	730			
Pa.	262	5,950	217	4.3	1,323	124	3,328	124	64	89	417	147			
Pa.	624	6,450	245	3.8	4,025	153	3,051	195	67	967	415	2,267			
Pa.	2,188	5,111	202.5	3.94	11,248	413	30,210	1,036	650	3,905	977	4,343			
Pa.	25,198	4,028	158.6	3.94	101,528	3,996	556,649	12,773	11,343	33,867	7,081	33,776			

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/ Estimated average number of milk cows on farms during the year. The estimates exclude heifers not yet fresh, but include some cows which had calves running with them but were not on farms.

These estimates exclude milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up to the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers and milk produced by cows not on farms. These estimates exclude milk produced by cows not on farms.

These estimates exclude milk produced by cattle, milk sprayers or other types of milking machines. Milk equivalent of cream included in these estimates is based on the milk directly from local farmers. Milk equivalent of cream included in these estimates is based on the milk directly from local farmers. Approximations based chiefly on the population in small towns and rural areas where most families purchase their milk directly from local farmers.

Approximations based chiefly on the population in small towns and rural areas where most of the milk is received.

TABLE 4-- MILK, BUTTERFAT AND FARM BUTTER PRODUCED, AND MILK USED FOR EACH PURPOSE ON FARMS, BY STATES, 1935

STATE	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Estimated production per milk cow during year 2/		Percentage of butterfat in milk produced	Milk produced on farms 2/	Butterfat in milk produced on farms	Butter made on farms	Disposition of milk			Milk sold at wholesale 4/
		Milk	Butterfat					Used as whole milk or cream on farms where produced	Used for making butter on farms	Milk skimmed or separated for sale of butterfat	
	Thousands	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Thousand Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
Maine	142	4,450	182	4.1	632	26	6,700	80	134	55	106
N.H.	78	4,840	189	3.9	378	15	1,200	32	24	9	44
Vt.	272	4,930	200	4.05	1,341	54	1,560	63	31	70	58
Meas.	133	5,810	221	3.8	773	29	620	56	12	12	138
R.I.	21	6,300	243	3.85	132	5	50	6	1	1	108
Conn.	115	5,420	206	3.8	623	24	570	50	12	5	116
N.Y.	1,270	5,477	199	3.63	6,956	253	9,600	403	217	144	553
N.J.	132	6,400	236	3.68	845	31	1,460	51	10	2	198
Pa.	875	5,140	195	3.6	4,498	171	13,300	432	234	155	568
N.MEX.	3,038	5,325	200.1	3.76	16,178	608	34,080	1,173	735	441	1,966
Ohio	1,015	4,300	176	4.1	4,364	179	15,400	554	308	118	1,814
Ind.	770	3,960	164	4.15	3,049	127	9,800	405	191	112	213
Ill.	1,136	4,290	163	3.8	4,873	185	14,100	549	303	122	1,044
Mich.	860	4,950	188	3.8	4,257	162	11,400	392	252	145	2,024
Wis.	2,080	5,350	199	3.7	10,921	404	2,840	539	63	339	310
N.E. CENT.	5,811	4,726	181.9	3.85	27,464	1,057	53,540	2,179	1,117	1,836	2,220
Minn.	1,630	4,530	170	3.75	7,384	277	10,200	569	274	207	1,729
Iowa	1,455	4,130	157	3.8	6,009	228	12,100	585	272	174	188
Mo.	983	3,460	145	4.2	3,422	144	20,500	582	412	86	476
N. Dak.	548	3,600	135	3.75	1,973	74	12,500	231	286	69	195
S. Dak.	510	3,200	122	3.8	1,632	62	7,640	199	173	57	59
Nebr.	668	3,920	149	3.8	2,687	102	12,700	342	287	100	61
Kans.	840	3,768	144	3.9	3,108	123	12,100	408	281	112	125
N.W. CENT.	6,660	3,538	151.4	3.84	26,225	1,038	86,440	2,908	1,945	1,733	186
Del.	33	3,950	154	3.9	130	5	8,410	18	7	2	984
Md.	183	4,220	167	3.95	772	30	2,900	93	62	15	19
Va.	397	3,430	141	4.1	1,362	56	22,000	350	495	103	81
N. Va.	247	3,420	144	4.2	845	35	12,500	238	250	146	103
N.C.	368	3,450	148	4.3	1,270	55	31,300	397	610	116	263
S.C.	175	3,130	138	4.4	548	24	11,900	177	227	53	104
Ga.	377	2,880	127	4.4	1,086	48	28,800	290	550	20	97
Fla.	1,860	2,760	120	4.3	2,781	12	2,200	54	43	68	49
S. ATL.	1,860	3,346	141.0	4.21	6,291	265	11,910	1,617	2,204	8	82
Ky.	581	3,350	144	4.3	1,946	84	25,100	500	489	120	74
Tenn.	589	3,160	139	4.4	1,765	78	33,500	399	653	431	666
Ala.	412	3,020	134	4.45	1,244	55	37,200	312	692	521	1,253
Miss.	536	2,470	111	4.5	1,224	60	28,700	291	510	270	80
Ark.	437	2,800	120	4.3	1,224	53	27,100	318	542	110	74
La.	269	2,190	95	4.4	578	25	6,600	228	126	183	52
Okla.	734	3,100	132	4.25	2,275	97	22,400	460	492	210	75
Tex.	1,268	2,950	130	4.4	3,741	165	55,800	976	1,088	35	69
N. CENT.	4,796	2,940	128.6	4.38	14,098	617	234,400	3,184	4,556	899	183
Mont.	180	3,850	150	3.9	693	27	4,350	89	96	761	252
Idaho	184	5,300	209	3.95	975	39	3,120	114	66	190	946
Wyo.	66	3,980	153	3.85	263	10	1,560	37	66	342	77
Colo.	240	3,830	146	3.8	919	35	3,810	141	86	468	65
N. Mex.	70	3,300	132	4.0	231	9	1,580	49	34	119	40
Ariz.	44	5,100	196	3.85	224	9	730	25	16	373	24
Utah	95	5,200	198	3.8	494	19	1,890	78	42	90	71
Nev.	20	5,300	201	3.8	106	4	200	7	5	50	20
Wash.	322	3,850	237	4.05	1,884	76	5,600	158	116	116	86
Oreg.	295	2,240	224	4.3	1,325	57	3,260	123	62	67	35
Calif.	615	6,580	250	3.8	4,047	154	3,950	204	67	60	148
WEST.	2,091	5,340	205.9	3.93	11,165	439	23,150	1,025	624	109	561
UNITED STATES	24,276	4,178	164.5	3.94	101,421	3,994	551,520	12,646	11,181	330	435
											2,372
											4,502
											35,141

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Estimated average number of milk cows on farms during the year. The estimates exclude heifers not yet fresh, but include some cows which had calves running with them much of the year.

2/ These estimates exclude milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up to the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers and milk produced by cows not on farms.

3/ Approximations based chiefly on the population in small towns and rural areas where most families purchase their milk directly from local farmers. Milk equivalent of cream included.

4/ Estimates include milk delivered to condensaries, cheese factories, market milk receiving stations, etc., but exclude market milk sold to other farmers for local retail delivery.



TABLE 5--MILK, BUTTERFAT AND FARM BUTTER PRODUCED, AND MILK USED FOR EACH PURPOSE ON FARMS, BY STATES, 1936.

STATE	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Estimated production per milk cow during year 2/		Percentage of butterfat in milk produced	Milk produced on farms 2/	Butterfat in milk produced on farms	Butter made on farms	Disposition of Milk						Milk sold at whole- sale 4/																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Milk	Pounds					Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	P

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Estimates for 1936 are preliminary.

1/ Estimated average number of milk cows on farms during the year. The estimates exclude heifers not yet fresh, but include some cows which had calves running with them much of the year.

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